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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1885. Amusemente To-day Billon Opera House-Admis. s F. M. tanine—Apajuna ar M.
Commody Theaster—Inion ar M.
Daily's Theaster—Love on Cruiches. Add F. M.
Eden Houses—Tableaux in Wax, an 11 A. N. to 11 P. M. Brand Opera Hause-Captain Mishler, FP M. Konter & Min Pa-Ballet - 130 P. M. Viblo's Garden-Nay Hossum. FP M. People's Theatre-A Bunch of Keys. FP M. Star Theatre-Julius Covar. FP M. Standard Sheater—A Trip to Africe SP. M. Shalla Sheater—H non. SP M. Easy Past S's Sentre—Halour's Haffa. SP. M. Wallack's . heatre Victor Darand FP. M. Bd Avenue Thentre-The Kindergarten . P. M. 5th Avenue Theatre—The Pool's Revenge # P. M. 14th Steret 7 h. atre. Drum Major's Daugister # P. M.

#### Where Macgregor Sits is the Head of the Table.

We have no doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND is alive to the necessity of peculiar wariness and foresight in the choice of the man invited to represent New York in the next Cabinet. To secure the cordial approval and support of the Empire Commonwealth, to recall maicontents and weld discordant factions into a compact, harmonious, and triumphant party. and thus transform the heggarly reluctant plurality of last November into a zealous, irresistible, and durable majority, is o vital moment to the fortunes not only of the coming President, but of the national Democracy. Neither he nor the party of whose hopes and interests he is trustee, can afford to lose New York next autumn, for such a disaster would be construed throughout the Union as a repudiation of the Democratic President by his own State and as a decisive omen of restored Republican ascendancy in 1888. Nor would the fate of any political outcasts be more abject and pitiful than that of Mr. CLEVE-LAND and his Cabinet advisers, should they waste the precious opportunities of a longexiled party and consign it, after a brief term of abortive or ill-directed activity, to irretrievable discredit and hopeless banish

It was because they knew the hour of their party's long-deferred success would also be the hour of final trial and of supreme danger, that many New York Democrats, who set the lasting triumph of Democratic principles above the temporary grasp of official patronage, looked with misgiving on the ticket framed for them at Chicago, and declined to give it their support at the last election. These men believed that candidates exist for the benefit of parties, not parties for the benefit of candidates, and that, in view of the tremendous strain to which the conscience and the intellect of the Democracy would be subjected on its tardy reassumption of responsibility, consummate fitness, not conjectural availability, should dietate the choice of nominees in a National Convention. But faithful are the wounds of a by accepting the facts cheerfully, and striving determinedly to make the best of a difficult situation.

There were no men more loval in every perve and fibre to the core principles and New York Democrats who sternly abjured the nomination of Lawis Cass in 1848; and none now living are more anxlous to see their party bear the test, which is now unavoldable, than they who wished to wait and tried and trusted leaders. There are no Democrats in the country more attached and those citizens of New York who questioned the expediency of electing Mr. CLEVELAND; nor will any give a more earnest, useful, and disinterested support to those measures of his Administration which are conducive to

the welfare and advancement of democracy. Yet, just because in New York parties are so evenly divided, and because within the ranks of the Democratic party men insist on doing their own thinking, and care much more for principles than for their ostensible smbodiments, it will behoove the CLEVELAND Administration to evince special wisdom in dealing with this State, and especially in the selection of its representative in the Cabinet. It is not the particular place at the council board, but the man who fills it, that will materially affect the coherence and the growth of the Democratic party in New York. Pro vided only the man be large enough, the nominal dimensions of the office will expand to fit his calibre. No matter whether the voice of the Empire Commonwealth in the souncil room of the Chief Magistrate be heard through the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other Cabinet officer, the place where MACGREGOR sits will still be the head of the table.

## The Kansas Fillbusters.

Some of the intruders who were lately driven from the Indian Territory have just been holding an indignation meeting at Topeka in the State Capitol. They described President ARTHUR's execution of the laws as an outrage that would disgrace the worst monarchy," and they referred to their own Myenture at Stillwater Creek as having "but one parallel in history," namely, the horrors of "the border ruffian days." It should be sarefully observed that they do not claim to be the border ruffians of this comparison, but the innocent victims.

The result of this remarkable demonstration is a plan to preach a general crusade Into the Indian Territory, to be undertaken a few weeks hence, with numbers great enough to seize and hold the Oklahoma lands against all the troops that can be collected there. The United States Senate, only a few days since, referred to its Indian Committee a proposition to peaceably purchase the right to throw open these lands to entry. The House has inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill a clause empowering the President to treat with the Indians for the relinquishment of their rights in the surplus lands of this region. But the Kansas filibusters are not satisfied with this action. They

apparently prefer to defy the laws, especially as this may be done, up to a certain point, with impunity. The country called Oklahoma is not on the

Kansas River, as isoften supposed, but in the heart of the Indian Territory. On maps pubished by the Interior Department it appears is a region extending from the Canadian River on the south to the Cimarron on the north, and from the land occupied by the Iowas, Kickapoos, and Pottawatomies on the east to that occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the west. This definition of its ocality would give it about a million and a quarter acres, and would put its nearest ine one hundred and twenty miles from the Kansas border. To reach it, this distance must be traversed by going through unoccupied land known as the Cherokee country, al-though the Cherokees now all live east of this strip. Originally the land called Oklahoma was much larger. When acquired from the Creeks and Seminoles, in 1866, the former tribe sold to the Government 3,260,560 acres at 30 cents an acre, and the latter sold 2,169,080 acres at 15 cents. The aggregate was 5,429,640 acres, costing \$1,303,530. Upon parts of this domain many tribes, the Seminoles, the Sacs and Foxes, the Pottawatomies, the Kickapoos and Iowas, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, have been placed, and

further survey or ceremony, public domain, open for entry.

As the land in question is in great part valuable, it would have cost very little at the price spoken of, if purchased unconditionally in fee. But that is just what was not done, and here we reach the root of the present trouble. Precisely because these lands were situated in the heart of the country set apart for the Indians only, and because the civilized Indian tribes wished to protect themselves from the conflicting interests of whites, both the Seminole and the Creek treaties of 1866 distinctly limited the future occupancy of the ceded tracts, by duplicate provisions, one of which runs as follows:

it is only the small remainder which the fili-

busters absurdly suppose to be, by the sim-

In compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon, the Creeks hereby cede and convey to the United States, to be sold to and used as homes for such other civilized Indians se the United States may choose to settle there on, the west half of their entire domain, to be divided by

This is all there is of the question as it stands. Unless Couch's adventurers are Indians or freedmen, and as such the Government chooses to put them on the Oklahoma lands, they have no right there. The Government acquired these lands at a low price for a specific purpose, and proceeded faithfully to execute that purpose in regard to more than three-fourths of the nurchase. It is as much bound by its contract in reference to the remaining portion, for which it has no immediate use, as in reference to the parts already occupied.

In providing for negotiations to see whether a release from this condition in regard to the Oklahoma lands is desirable, and if desirable whether it is practicable, Congress has done all that it ought to do. Meanwhile the Government must not be bullied by breakers of the law.

### A Foolish Proposition.

Senator McPherson of New Jersey is reported as saying in the Senate on Monday that, in view of the sins of the Pacific Railroads against the Government, by which the Government had been robbed of millions, he was in favor of annulling their charters and taking possession of the roads, to be run by the Government or sold to the highest bidder. Now as a matter of policy this is the height of unwisdom. The question is one between debtor and creditor. The chief concern of the Government is to make sure of getting back the money it has advanced for building the roads. It cannot afford to indulge in childish resentment because its debtors have heretofore made sharp bargains with it in which they had the advantage. The Funding bill now under consideration in the Senate takes the practical view of the matter, as purely a business question. In the first place, it puts friend, and, when their counsel is unthe debt question on an intelligible and very contention, litigation, and d pute by fixing the amount due from the roads at the maturity of the subsidy bonds with interest at six per cent, then calculating the present worth of the entire sum, and ultimate weal of the Democracy than the dividing it into one hundred and twenty equal installments, one of which is payable each six months with interest at three per cent. There is no question of net earnings or application of transportation accounts to the sinking fund. The companies know what face the perils of experiment under more they have to pay and when, and they begin paying at once. Default in a single payment renders the whole debt immediately due. It more indispensable to the Democracy than | does not seem that anything could be simpier. More than this, the Government security is strengthened by the extension of its lien over some fifty millions of Union Pacific property in connecting lines upon which it has now no claim. If this were a question between business men or corporations, the creditor would not hesitate a moment at making such terms with the debtor.

> proposition is radically wrong. It is, of course, not impossible that the Government may be compelled at some future time, through the failure of the roads from bad management, hostile legislation, or any other cause to meet their obligations, to foreclose its mortgage and take possession of the property. The issue of the bonds embraced that contingency. But such an enlargement of its functions, concerning the constitutionality of which there may even be a question, is, above all things, to be avoided. We do not hesitate to say-and this we understand to be Senator Beck's position-that it would be better to abandon the roads and lose the entire debt rather than that the Government should undertake the business of running railroads. Any step in that direction would lead to infinite mischief. We must believe that Senator McPherson allowed his judgment to be obscured by his prejudices, and that he would not upon serious reflec tion give utterance to such a dangerous and undemocratic proposition. The fact that he did so upon the impulse of the moment, and the further fact that there are many members of Congress who in their hostility to the railroads are ready even to vote for a bill repealing the charters and putting the Government in possession of the Pacific roads, give additional force to what we have heretofore said concerning the danger of leaving these questions open and unsettled. The sooner they can be disposed of and removed from the field of political discussion the better for the Government and for the roads.

But, aside from this, Mr. McPherson's

And it will be vastly better for the Demoeratic party to get them out of the way during the present Congress. The party has enough difficult questions to deal with without taking the unnecessary risk of wrecking itself on railroad legislation. The proposed funding bill offers an opportunity to remove one very troublesome question from its path. It simplifies a very complicated matter, puts an end to unprofitable litigation and countless causes of dispute, and makes the Government secure of payment without prejudice to the interests of citisens who

omission to act, which should lead to the Government's taking possession of the prop-erty would entail disastrous consequences.

### Evening Philosophy.

The shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, remarks the Evening Post, philosophically, was a fresh illustration of the contagiousness of ensational crime." That is another way of saying that the woman Dudley was a victim of an "epidemic of crime" of the sort that generations of newspaper writers have talked about after such occurrences. Still the Evening Post deserves some credit for modifying the form of the expression, which had grown

to be intolerably wearisome. This contagiousness of crime, according to our neighbor, is greatly aggravated by the newspapers, even if it is not altogether produced by them, for they report deeds of vioence with the following lamentable results:

"The passion for notoriety is, in fact, being fostered by the press to the point which, with people of certain temperaments, is destructive of all scruple and all fear. To be the subject of everybody's talk, even for a day, in two hemispheres; to have columns of the newspapers filled with gossip about their life and manners and cloth-ing and food; to be followed in the streets by eager crowds, and to be dogged by inquisitive reporters, on socount not of great deeds, but deeds of any kind, has become to tens of thousands a dream of bluss."

Now, however profound and original that may be, what application has it to this especial case? So far as at present appears, ple virtue of this purchase of 1866, without this Englishwoman was not in the least influenced by any passion for notoriety. She was enraged because of the dynamite explosions in London, and wanted to put out of the way the man who she supposed was responsible for them. If she bad lived before the days of thorough newspaper reporting, she would have been no less likely to commit the crime, only she would have had to wait longer for the news, which would have come to her by letter, or by word of mouth, and with great and inevitable exaggerations to further stir her sensibilities

> It is all nonsense to say that people are in the habit of committing murders for the mere sake of notoriety. Such deeds of violence are usually done in heat, without thought of the legal consequences, or with a forethought which expects to escape detection: though political assassins will invite death as a sacrifice of self for some unselfish object. As to this woman, she seems not to have cared what happened to her, and her conversation indicates no especial desire for publicity.

> Everybody knows that the Irishmen who isk their liberty and their lives in actually bringing about dynamite explosions in England, are influenced by bitter hatred and vindictiveness, not by vanity and greed of notoriety. They belong to the "forlorn hope," for which volunteers can always be found in every war. They are men who are fascinated by the prospect of danger.

> Long before the days of newspapers, such crimes as that of YSEULT DUDLEY were committed; and they were more frequent then

#### A Bad Bill-Who is Its Promoter!

Senator Esty of Ithaca is not altogether pleased with THE SUN, because it has called attention to the objectionable character of his bill relating to the investment of trust funds. He wants to authorize trustees and guardians to make investments which the law, under ordinary circumstances, does not permit. As we have pointed out, any one who establishes a trust may provide that the trust moneys shall be invested anywhere or in anything he sees fit; but, in the absence of such a provision in the instrument creating the trust, it is safer to adhere to the existing rule against investments outside the State.

But Mr. Esty defends his measure on the ground that its author is an able man. "One of the most prudent men in the State drafted the bill," he says, "a man with more experience stored away in his brain than will ever come to most of us."

Why does not the Conscript Father from Ithaca give us the name of this brainy promoter of his bill to imperil the security of trust funds ?

The public would like to know who it is that is so auxious to have the trust moneys heeded, friends can best attest their faithful- simple basis, and at once sweeps away all the of New York trustees and guardians invested n the securities of other States or put out on bond and mortgage in other States.

The people should not be allowed to remain ignorant of the identity of this generous benefactor, who has given them the fruits of his vast experience by drafting this bill for Senator Esry without making any charge for it.

Speak, Ithacan, speak!

## Flowers for Criminals.

The practice of sending flowers to convicted criminals or to persons in prison who are accused of crime is not one which commends itself to persons of good sense. There is no occasion, however, to prohibit it by law. Like many other forms of folly, it is not so harmful as to call for repression by penal legislation.

There is a member of the Assembly of this State, we observe, who looks at this matter in a more serious sense. He wants to put an end to the glorification of felons. Accordingly he comes forward with blood in his eye, and a bill in his hand which provides for the punishment by fine or imprisonment of "any person, male or female, who shall send to a convicted felon, or to a person held for trial on a charge of murder, a bouquet of flowers or other sympathetic token."

The phrase "sympathetic token" in this bill is particularly good. Would a spring chicken for breakfast, or a five-dollar bill, be sympathetic token, we wonder, to a man in

the Tombs? Why does not somebody introduce a constitutional amendment to prevent the election to the Legislature of men with such farreaching minds as the author of this measure? They should be devoting their capacious intellects to the recondite problems of philosophy, instead of wasting their powers

#### in the service of an unappreciative public. Fields for Christian Work.

A few days ago there was considerable jubilation in certain religious circles over the departure from this port of some thirty or forty missionaries to Africa. Is there not just now a sufficiently ample

field for Christian workers within the precineta of civilization? Look, for example, at the present state of

hings in New York and London. Murder, prompted by motives of political evenge, dogs the footsteps of marked men, or stalks boldly through our public streets The modern representatives of GUY FAWKES plot with a success unknown to their celeorated prototype. Conspiracy lurks in the byways of the British capital and the Amercan metropolis. Is there any part of the world where the teachings of Christ are more sorely needed than they are at the

very centres of civilization? We should say not.

If the rainy and thawing weather that set in yesterday continues long, the icemen up the Hudson will not be as jubilant as they have been during the past week or ten days. At any rate, they are better off than their brothren in Maine, who are said to be so troubled by are stockholders. Any act of Congress, or snow storms that they are hardly able to get at

the ice, although the crop is a fine one. Evi-dently there will be a plenty of excuses next summer for high prices for ice.

Since we gave a new start to the Cabinetmaking business the other day, it has gone on with energy and sometimes with originality. Here is one of the latest productions by a cor-

respondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer: Secretary of State—TROMAS F. RAYARS.
Secretary of the Treasury—W. O. WHITNEY.
Secretary of the Interior—W. F. VILLE.
Postmater-General—A Southern man.
Secretary of the Navy—F. Joxes of New Hampshire.
Secretary of War—J. R. McDowald.
Attorney-General—A. H. Garland.

This is pretty fair, though it is a mistake to omit the name of the future Postmaster-Goneral. Don't make two bites of a cherry.

#### MID-WEEK ECHORS.

The tacit belief that a better feeling is beginning to prevail in business circles seems to gain ground every day. A better demand is reported for iron, coal, hides, and the lower grades of woollen and cotton goods. The stocks in the hands of the retail dealers have of late been so low that they had to make some purchases, while the surplus of idle money in the possession of large merchants and manufacturers prompted them to come to the market as a matter of speculation. Wall street, which discounts everything, jumped at once to discount this dawning movement, too, and is working at a terrific pace. All the stocks on the list, even those known to be utterly worthless, are steadily hoisted, and no one seems to be able to tell at the present moment when the advance is to stop, The chances are, however, that when the majority of the bears have been scared into covering a distressing dulness will set in, and the market drop down again of its own weight. A shopkeeper advances his prices only when he knows that his customers have money to spare and want his goods. But the Wall street shop advances prices in anticipation of all this. Its argument is that the customer wants only high-priced goods, and would not buy anything as long as prices remained low. The assumption has often proved correct in past years, but it is no longer so. The Wall street consumer has been made very poor, and must grow much richer in his legitimate business before he begins to consume again. A commission broker of twenty years' standing and of the highest reputation, and one who has never bought or sold a share of stock for his own speculative account, told the writer the other day that he closed his acsounts for 1884 with \$57.18 profit over and above his expenses, and he considered himself quite lucky. This is a fair instance of the rate at which the consumers are coming into the Wall street shop.

This condition of affairs is not peculiar to this country. The same thing is going on in Europe. and this is what the Saturday Review has to say on the subject:

and this is what the Saturday Review has to say on the subject:

The explanation of the depression that prevails almost everywhere is to be found in the fact that production has increased too rapidy of late. Emigration from his too the same subject to the facility with which commodities can be transferred from one part of the world to any other, have given such a stimulus to the growth of grain that the supply is larger now than the effective demand. Rapid as has been the growth of population in Europe and the growth also of wealth the increase in the production of wheat has bed more rapid still, and, consequently, the price of wheat has had to fail. It is clear that while this mer production has there can be no end to the agricultural depression; and, therefore, the first step toward a revital must be a considerable dimunition in the area devoted to the growth of wheat. Here at home we have for nearly forty years been dimunishing the area under wheat, and it would seem now that abroad the process was not sufficiently in the first which the strength of the fact of the continent, and particularly in Russia, there will also be a tailing off in the area. After a while this policy will lead to a dimination in the supply, and then there will lead to a dimination in the supply, and then there will be a considerable sine in prices.

As long as the civilized farmer and the semi-

As long as the civilized farmer and the semiavage grain grower remain poor there is no hope of any permanent improvement in any other branch of business. It thus seems that a permanent revival in trade will become posible only when agriculture becomes more diversified than it is now. The process will naturally be a slow and gradual one, but it is sure to come, and it is certainly nearer at hand now than it was two years ago, when the heavy depression began. It may look like a paradox, but it is nevertheless true, that no general prosperity is possible unless people are able and willing to pay a high price for bread. Of course this is true only within certain limits. which do not include famine prices, during the prevalence of which people are neither able nor willing to pay the prices demanded. The managers of the American steamship

lines are much annoved at the use of the word subsidy when reference is made to the appropriations before Congress for the mail services performed by them. They say the use of this word hurts them both in Congress and outside of it. They argue that there permission given to the Postmaster-General to make equitable contracts with the companies carrying mails to foreign countries in American bottoms. Hitherto American vessels clearing for Brazil, Japan, Cuba, Mexico, and other distant lands have been bound to take the United States mail at 2% cents a letter, an amount which did not pay for the cartage of the mail bags from the Post Office to the dock. On the other hand, European s'eamers, consting vessels, railroads, and are paid by contract. Congress repealed last winter the old and unjust law in regard to American vessels, and from the 1st of April next none of these American vessels will be compelled to take any mail on board unless per contract with the Postmaster-General. The estimated appropriation for this branch of the service is \$600,000 a year, and of course great lines like the Pacific Mail, the Brazilian, and the Mexican are seriously interested in the issue of the question. The appropriation has not been passed yet, and, if it does not go through between now and the 4th of March next, the Postmaster-General will be in the queer predicament of neither being able to compel the ressels to take the mails at the old rates nor having the power to make new contracts.

While our joint stock companies are doing their best to conceal the real condition of their affairs, in England private enterprises are beginning to register themselves as joint stock companies for the sake of securing public confidence by means of the periodical publication of their condition. The well-known banking arm of Glyn, Mills, Curris & Co. of London has taken the initiative in this case, and the Engish press expresses the hope that all private banks will follow suit, and thus give the guarantee that blind faith has nothing more to do with bank deposits.

Literary men are soldom prosperous, but it talways and to learn that a man of talent has sunk under the pressure of financial difficulties. Yet such was the case with Edmond About. He had suffered for some time past from diabetes, but the disease so familiar among champagne drinkers would probably not have carried him away so soon if he had taken care of himself. It appears, however, that he was rather anxious to have it make fast progress. Of late years he had embarked in different kinds of speculations, and was at the head of the stock company which published Le XIXieme Siècle, a daily paper of great popularity after the fall of the empire. Recently, however, the concern began to money, and the stockholders, after examining the books, accused About of malversation, and brought criminal charges against him. The talk in Paris now is that, knowing the nature of his disease, he let it have its own way, and thus indirectly committed suicide for the sake of escaping the disgrace of a penal sentence. Somebody said that humanity can be broadly divided into three classes: First, those who write, and spend more than they earn; second.

those who read and keep even by staying home; and, third, those who neither read nor write. but make money all the time. Experience seems but make money all the time. Experience seems to demonstrate that no man can successfully belong to any two of these three classes.

A young gentleman known to be prominent in the third class, Mr. Freddy Gethard, has just registered his racing colors on the English turf. They are quite new—pink, with gold typots. Their gaudiness and novelty suggest the idea that Mrs. Langtry was not a stranger to this odd creation. His crack Eole is to appear either at the Epsom or the Assot.

AFFAIRS IN SWITERRLAND. A New President-How he to Shore of Power

-Another Alpine Tunnel GENEVA, Jan. 12.—At the beginning of this rear Mr. Welt of the canton of Argovic, Presiicnt of the Swiss Confederation in 1884, passed he sceptre to Mr. Schenk, a Bernois, who had four times previously attained the highest step of the political hierarchy. He will reign over us for the space of one year, after which, acwill elect to the Presidency of the Confedera ton Mr. Deucher of Thurgovie, the actual Vice-President of the Federal Council (our Cab inet). Mr. Schenk is an ancient pastor: Mr Doucher is a medical man. These Presiden tial changes pass almost entirely unnoticed, so nuch so that at the present moment certainly

much so that at the present moment certainly three-quarters of our population would feel puzzled if asked to name the President of the Swiss Confederation for 1885.

There is nothing astonishing in this. Our President possesses no individual power. One of our seven Secretaries, besides presiding over the sittings of the Cabinet, is charged with the reception of the representatives of the different powers. Our President is, then, only primus inter pares; he is more powerful as a member of the Council than as the Executive.

The Federal Chambers, renewed last autumn, show little change in party strength from their predecessor. The Radicals keep the majority in the National Council (your House of Representatives), and the Liberals, or the Centre, hold the balance of power in the States' Council (your Senate).

cil (your Senate).

The Chambers held their usual session in the

cil (your Senare). The chambers held their usual session in the first three weeks of December. The principal object of their labors was reading the budget for 1885. The budget varies little from year to year. In the last few years it has been settled at the figures of from \$5,000,000 to \$40,000,000 frances per annum, of which \$0,000,000 come from customs duties.

Federal policy interests us too little. The Federal Constitution says, that Switzerland is formed of twenty-two. "covereign "States. They are less and less sovereign every year. The present tendency is toward the centralized and the commercial laws have been centralized to centralize the schools, but the Swiss people, taking advantage of the right of control given to them by the referendum, rejected by an immense majority this proposition. The truth is that cantonal life with us is ten times more intense than Federal political life. The reason of this is that the cantonal Governments demand money directly from the pockets of the citizens, while the Federal Government procures the response to its demands by indirect means—Custom House dues, the Post Office, telegraphs, and telephones.

Are they again going to pierce the Alps? So it is believed. It now depends upon the sum the French Chambers may be disposed to vote in favor of a new tunnel between the St. Gothard and Mont Cenis tunnels. Unfortunately the French Chambers have just sunched into colonial wars which drain their finances. Be that as it may, a syndicate of Swiss financiers, recruited principally at Bale and at Geneva, is being formed, It will secure the millions necessary to pierce the Alps

swiss inanciers, recruited principally at Bale and at Geneva, is being formed. It will secure the millions necessary to pierce the Aips at the Simplon. The prosserity of the St. Gothard line lends to the supposition that the creation of the Simplon line would be remunerative and less costly.

People are also interested in a proposed rall-road from Interlaken to Lucerne. It would be a mountain rallway, crossing the romantic Bruenig Pass. The necessary capital has been obtained, and there is little doubt but that the work will soon be begun.

obtained, and there is little doubt but that the work will soon be begun.

A little fact, rather piquant, throws a curious light unon our political life. In the canton of Zurich, the most democratic of all our cantons, the people possess the right of initiative. They have therefore lately demanded of their Grand Council, in majority Conservative-Liberal, the reestablishment of capital punishment. The Grand Council is opposed to this measure. What is to be done? It has just decided to present to the people a bill tending to reestablish capital punishment, but accompanied with a notice strongly recommending its rejection. mending its rejection.

#### Trups and Pirfails in Washington Awalting WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- Not less than half a

dozen gigantic Kings, not to mention the Kidwell Bottoms, have their agents at work to obtain some advantage in the make-up of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. They are in Washington in New York, and at Albany, and they will fol low the President elect wherever he goes, and attempt to have a finger in whatever he does. The subsidy railroads are on a sharp lookout not only to see that no harm comes to them. either in the Interior Department or the De-

either in the Interior Department or the Department of Justice, but to strengthen themselves in new ways in both piaces.

The whiskey interest is sharp set for offence and defence. It is militions to them whether two men they want or the two they don't want go into the Cabinet, one as Secretary of the Treasury and the other as Attorney-General, Anyway, they want Phil Thompson made Commissioner of Internal Revoue.

The Public Land Ring, has its pickets out, and a large force in position to head Mr. Cleveland if he should go wrong—right rather.

There are other Rings, some great and some small, besides a inest in, unerable petry interests, whose agents are trying in different ways to influence the make-up of the Cabinet.

To ster clear of all these requires a strong head, No right-minded man understanding the situation can help commiserating Mt. Clewsiand, He is placed where a comprehensive knowledge of men could be of great services. It is on his supposed lack of such knowledge dege that interested parties are depending. edge that interested parties are depending

## Mrs. Lungery's New Dresses.

From the Pall Mall Jazette Jan. 19. Mrs. Langtry has not trusted to an English essmaker to propare the dresses for her rentwe before s ondon public to-night, but has gone to Worth. Alto gether some dozen costumes have been designed. The richest and most inxurious stuffs that Paris can produce tave been used. There are two outdoor costumes. The skirt of the first is mouse-gray velvet, with lines of gold braid round it; the funic likewise is elaborately embroid-ered with gold, and over this falls a jubot of old lace. The second costume, however, ovtrivals the first in its gorgeousness. It is made of green velvet; round the skirt runs a wide band of impeyan pheasants' feathers and the waistcoat and revers are entirely composed o those metallic plumes that glitter and gummer and be dazzle the eye with their lustres of gold, blue, purple

thite satin and violet velvet; the satin tablier is stud ded with violets and pansies applique in high relief; the satin panels are lined with violet velvet; a wide velvet sash crosses the hips, and falls on the satin train; the bodice is of velvet and is decorated with pansies. The second dress convists of a skirt of large gold leaves on a white velvet ground; the bodice, train, and sash are pale pink velvet, trimmed with roses and pearl fringe The reception dress is composed of nonlin and catta i harmonies of pinks. The trimmings are gold and black passementeric, embellished with large gold coins; the bodice is of pink poplin, decorated with gold epaulettes Dress is an important weapon in Mrs. Langiry's armory perhaps the most important—after her face.

## Common Sense on the Hattrond Question.

From the Evening Post. The efforts of the joint traffic pool, of which Fink is the respectable and hard-working chief. have been a prolonged fight against natural laws. The attempt to apportion the railway traffic of the cou among certain lines upon any other plan than that of open competition is sure to fail sooner or later. It may work more or less satisfactorily a few years, but it wil break down in the end. The very success which at-tended it at the beginning led to the building of the Nickel Plate, the Lackawanna, and the West Shore lines. The disastrous consequences of these new undertakings will probably prevent any further investments of the hind for some time to come, but whenever increased traffic makes the existing lines once more profitable and the pool once more serviceable, we may look for a free incursion into the territors now controlled by it, unless the law-making power intervenes and puts a limit upor railroad construction. This the law-making power is not likely to do.

#### He Thought It Would Do. From the Chicago Heraid.

I want a divorce from my wife," said a ashington street broker to his attorney, "but I don't now how to begin it."
"Any ground for seandal?" asked the attorney.
"No. ob. no.
"Did she ever hit you?"
"No; her temper is quite even."
"No; her temper is quite even."
"No—she lets it burn. Maybe that would be grounds,

No." said the attorney. "In that case she would call her aid the gas company, and we would have to strug-a with a monophy. That wouldn't do."
No." said the applicant, saidy.
I'll she ever said any of the children?" saked the ven't got any to scald. I suppose it wouldn't do to scalded the children of the next door neighbor !"

y she scalded the comments of the or say."
"Then I don't know what to do or say."
Then both men looked thoughtfully out of the window for nearly seven minutes.

She drank out of the finger bowl at the hotel when
we was on our bridal tour," said the husband, hemitatingly.

'If you get the date and witnesses," said the lawyer quickly, "Ithink that will be sufficient—under our law."
Then they went out together and called for two schooners of beer.

## Fred Gebhard's Colors in England.

From the London Warld. Mr. F. Gebhard, the intest accession from the American to the English turf, has just registered his racing colors as pink, with gold spots. Their first spearance in this country will be on the Yankes-bed Kote, in the Epseni, or Ascot Chu. Folse enjoyed a great reputation in America, where he deleated all the best borses except llindoo, whom he never met INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Mr. Callem's Bill Passed by the Senate-The WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- The Senate to-day passed Senator Cullom's Inter-State Commerce bill. It provides for a Commission of members, one to come from each Judicial Circuit of the United States, and each to receive \$7,500 salary. They are to investigate the questions relating to commerce between the

and report annually to the Secretary of the Interior. During the first year they must inquire into the subject of maximum and minimum charges, pooling, the watering of stocks, has authority to hear and determine charges of extortion or unjust discrimination by transof extortion or unjust discrimination by transportation companies.

The rest of the session was consumed in the consideration of the House bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar, and the Senate amendment to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar. Mr. Morrill of Vermont made a long speech on the bill. He thought that the Government was under no obligation to redeem the trade dollar. It never had any interest or profit in the trade dollars, and had never received nor paid them out at the Treasury, furnishing them only to parties who estensibly wanted them in that form to take silver buillon out of the country, and as a special favor to silver miners. He would have

who detensibly wanted them in that form to take sliver builton out of the country, and as a special favor to silver miners. He would have preferred to have paid a moderate premium above their builton value as recommended by the President and thus take them out of the way, but he had consented to the bill to relieve the country from one of the embarrassing incidents surrounding the silver question. The Senate amendment looked to renewed efforts to secure by concert of action with countries of the Latin Union a larger use of silver on a fixed and common ratio with gold. He believed that those efforts would be aided if the coinage of silver dollars were suspended in advance of such attempts instead of making the suspension take effect in August, 1886. The fixed line we were now pursuing must in the end make silver alone the standard of money in the country. Such an event would affect the value of property and all investments, and reduce the laborer's wages. The bill under consideration would contribute to the preservation of both gold and silver as the common standard of the money of the country.

Mr. McPherson of New Jersey favored imme-

gold and silver as the common standard of the money of the country.

Mr. McPherson of New Jersey favored imme-diate suspension of the coinage of silver, and argued that it was the moral and legal duty of the United States to redeem the trade dollar at

argued that it was the moral and legal duty of the United States to redeem the trade dollar at its face value.

The House bumped along like a train off the track. For the first time the experiment was tested of doling away with the one-man power, as Mr. Randall's new rule went into operation, under which for one hour members could have the judgment of the House on their measures unless ten objections were made. But it seemed as easy to find ten objectors as one. The House soon got sullen and stubborn, and not a bill passed, note-ven one to distribute the Congressional Record more widely.

Then came the regular order, the discussion of the Eads Biver and harbor bill by sections. The bill begins with Maine, but the debate began at once with Gaiveston. The polished Mr. Wills, who has charge of the bill, found himself at once in hot water. John D. White was persistent. McAdoo sharply attacked the steal, especially where the streams labored under picturesque Indian names. Johnnie Wise made a savage speech against Eads, and Reed and Hise ek. in a very effective strain, showed how idle it was to dump millions into the Mississippi. Belford also appeared and ammsed the House by a rambling and ribald harangue. The proceedings were very confused, but in the confusion the obstinate opposition which the Eads scheme will meet appeared clearly. The general feeling is that this feature of the bill must fall.

### \$10,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY STOLEN.

#### Robbed and the Property Recovered. CHICAGO, Feb. 4 -Wm. A. Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Detective Agency returned to this city this morning from Covington, Ky., having in his possession a medium sized, vellow leather travelling bag containing \$10,000 worth of

jewelry which was stolen in that city on Thurs day last. On that day Mr. Pinkerton received a telegram telling of the theft, and sent a man to Covington early on Friday morning, who learned the following facts:
William T. Goff, the travelling salesman of

Carter, Sioan & Co., 15 Maiden lane, New York. arrived in Covington on Thursday last with three sample boxes of jewelry. He entered the store of a man named Mooch, who happened to be out. With the consent of the clerk
he put his three boxes behind the counter
for safe keeping, and went off to attend
to other business. Immediately after a
well-dressed man came in and asked to
see some face pins, and the clerk went
into the back part of the store to wait
on him. Then another well-dressed man
came in toget a crystal put in his watch and
another clerk went to wait on him. Then a
third well-dressed man came in, and tafter
waiting a while, came out without saying anything. It seems that this last man went behind the counter and took one of the three
boxes of jewelry and that the other two men
were accomplices. They were traced to a house
on Flom street, where they were rooming together. The detective telegraphed for Mr.
Finkerton himself, who went down, entered
the room, and searched it without a warrant
and captured the jeweiry. In spite of every
precaution the thieves learned of his visit and
skipped the town. Their names are known,
and it is probable that one of them, at least,
has been arrested. the store of a man named Mooch, who hap-

Proposed Student Arbitration at Harvard BOSTON, Feb. 4.-The Harvard College Faculty has almost manimously voted to have a conference between a committee of the Faculty and a committee of students in the near future. The first conference will be to settle the question whether it will be advisable for students to cooperate with the Faculty in college ma students to cooperate with the Faculty in college mat-ters, and if advisable, to determine the best way to get a satisfactory representation of the students. Kach class will elect four of its members for the first conference, and this committee of sixteen will be for conference, and this committee, and Messers Wended; Shaler, Gurney, and Fainer, and Messers Wended; for the way of the Faculty Committee. The problem will be the termine the best means of student representation. The theory of student arbitration has been carried out suc-cessfully at other colleges, and the members of the Fac-ulty are sanguing of a satisfactory result.

## The Panama Revolution.

Salina CRUZ, Feb. 4, via Galveston.-The recent revolutionary disturbances on the Ishmus of Panama were mainly confined to local political parties, causing s-riona rouble to all foreign interests here and abroad. The United States Government promptly protested against any unjust interference with foreign affairs by the local authorities, consequently all censorship and restrictions have been removed. The prompt and effective action of the United States Government meets with general approval.

## The G. A. H. State Encampment.

Utica. Feb. 4.-The Grand Army State encompment opened at 10 A. M. to-day, with an address of welcome by Mayor Sherman of this city, followed by s response by Department Commander Hedges of Haver-straw. Brief addresses were made by Comtrades Fusier and Tanner of Brooklyn, and Hall of Little Falls. A poem was read by the Rev. Erasmus Jones of Utioa. There is a large attendance of delegates. Fire candi-dates are in the field for Department Commander.

## Clearing the Field for Col. Morrison.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.-Gen. J. C. Black and the Hon. W. J. Alien last night withdrew from their candidacy before the Democratic cancus for the Senatorial nomination, and it is expected by many that the Hon. Carter Harrison will also withdraw before night, thus leaving a clear field for Col. W. R. Morrison for the cancus nomination. The Republican Senatorial caucus has been called for Thursday evening.

A Protest Against the Electoral Count. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator John Sherman presented in the Senate to-day a petition from thirty-seven persons asking that the electoral voice of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennesses, Ohio, and some other States be not counted until an im-vestigation has shown that charges of criminal inter-ference with free suffrage in those States are unfounded.

The United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels. It is currently reported that the Board of upervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, who meet ar nually in Washington as a Board to make rules for the nually in washington as a Board to make rules for the maspection of steam vessels, at great expense to the Government, being unable to determine the simple engineering problem, the proper location for a fusible plug in a steam houler, have adjourned for a number of days in order to consuit their subordinates at their several districts, at an additional excense to the Government.

How long is this sort of thing to continue?

## Mr. Gerry Befends his Society.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This ociety always interferes where little children are en ployed to sell matches on cold nights in the streets of lauce in theatres when tired, worn out, and half dance in theatres when tired, worn out, and half starred, in order in each case to put money in the peckets of the parents, who are too lary and shiftless to work for themselves and live on the earnings of these unfortunate sittle people. The law earnings of these unfortunate sittle people. The law earnings of these unforces to the season and the society enhances with equal impartiality. It protects clinidren senforce it with equal impartiality. It protects clinidren were the most of the season of the

## One Thing Necessary !

From the Army and Navy Journal.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick used to relate the following of himself: "soon after the amountement in the newspapers that he had been appointed Minister to Chili he was met by an oid lady who had known him from childhood, and to whose bucolic mind the gailant General's large way of stating things had sometimes seemed like exampration. "Wall, Jud. the said, "I hear you have been called to the ministry. Glad to hear it. You'll make a real good preacher; but solemnly Jed, you must stop your lying."

# NOISY GRAIN BROKERS.

Unwilling to Stop Business and Consider a At a bolsterous meeting of members of the grain trade in the call room of the Produce Exchange yesterday a system of clearing contracts in future options was proposed for consideration. About a year ago some members of the trade organized a Clearing House apart from the Exchange and tried a system. It did not meet with the cooperation of all in the trade, and at a meeting of members a commit-

ies was appointed to examine the system to see if it should be adopted by all and be recognized by the Exchange. The committee reported that the advantages derived were more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages. and that the system could not be recommended. The demand for some system was strenuous, and in October last the following-named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to consider the question: J. E. Hulshizer, W. M. Cooper, T. J. Husted, William Stillwell, and F. I. Goldsmith. The committee prepared the letails of a system, and for a week or more the

T. Goldsmith. The committee prepared the details of a system, and for a week or more the brokers have been informally discussing it. Considerable opposition arose, and the brokers were not in good humor when the meeting was called to order at noon. The markets were active and prices were advancing rapidly, and the committee was unfortunate in selecting a busy hour of the day for the meeting.

Mr. Leonard Hazeltine presided with considerable nervousness, caused by the bilarious behavior of the brokers. Acting Chairman Husted expisined the details of the system which, in brief, was arranged to "ring" the trades and adjust the differences. He said that the system would greatly benefit the trade and cause a much less net loss of labor than the roundshout methods in use now. Mr. Julius Lowrie, who had evidently prepared a speech of some length, took the floor. In a few minutes he had to subside under the noise, but he held the floor until the Chairman was compelled to recognize him.

"I have patiently waited for my rights," he remarked, with an air of satisfaction.

"Stay where you are," another shouted.

Then the uproar grew so great that Mr. Lowrie sat down.

President Herrick desired to have the system referred back to the committee, and offered an amendment to the report, suggesting that each member of the Clearing Department be required to deposit \$1,000; that markins be called by both buyer and seller, and that the unit of a contract for future delivery be 5,000 bushels instead of 8,000 bushels. The last suggestion was favorably received, but a motion to "lay the whole thing on the table" shut off everything, and it was carried by an overwhelming majority.

"The boys are in favor of the scheme," a broker remarked to President Herrick after the meeting," but they don't want to stop in the middle of the day to talk about it."

-A French milliner has invented a bonnet rimmed with asses' ears. The effect is striking -The United States Senate, after March 4 will have three gentlemen named Jones, but not a single

-A Dubuque woman swore to the purchase, ownership, and personal use—for medicinal pur poses only—of a forty gallon barrel of whiskey. -A forged deed of five hundred acres of

and was the present which an East Saginaw man made to his intended bride a few days before marriage. -The Campagna regeneration works have begun. Five hundred laborers have pitched their tents in the ravine of the Almo who are employed in drainage. At night their huse disinfectant bondres present a high-

ly picturesque effect. -The man who discovered one of the richest silver mines in Leadville received \$40,000 for his find, and the two purchasers made a million dollars each within a year. The discoverer applied recently for a night's lodging in a Leadville station house,

-"Have you really abandoned the use of slang altogether !" was the question which the professor asked of the student President of the Wellesley College Anti-Slang Society; and the young lady answered in strong and pure Saxon, "You just bet we have!"

-Joseph Cook has begun his annual course of lectures in Boston. "If there is anything in this wide world which anybody wishes to find out," says the Hos ton Herald. " now is the time to ask, for Mr. Cook is not one to restrain wisdom to himself, as Eliphaz, the Tamanite, would express it." -Moustaches on clergymen's faces are

-Moustaches on ciergymen of condemned by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Gridley. To give condemned by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Gridley. To give potency to the voice of the pulpit, the lips should be unpotency to the voice of the pulpit. But the corn should covered. If the ox that treadeth out the corn should not be muzzled, he submits that the mouth should enjoy equal freedom in the preacher. -A statement of exports of iron rails from

Great Britain shows that, while in the year 1883 there were shipped 23,500 tons of from rails only, in the past year that small tonnage further fell to 15,581 tons, and there are indications that it is further failing, and that the iron-rail manufacture is practically extinct -The Hôtel de Paris at Rome is in the

hands of the Dominicans. An English lady, always accustomed to put up at this hotel, drove to it lately on her rival in the city, when a monk put his head into her carriage and inquired what she wanted. "What is that to you "" she rejoined, but learning the state of the case

-The Rev. Dr. Bevan corrects a Beltich "The hearer with itching ears," he says "may search in vain through the length and width of some of the chief cities of America for sensational preaching. The imperial city of New York does not ordess such an article."

-A number of prominent men throughout Gormany have recently, through a committee formed in Berlin, issued an appeal for contributions to a fund which is to be presented to Prince Bismarck on April 1. the seventieth anniversary of his birthday and the fiftieth of his public service, to be applied by him to some grand national undertakings at his selection. -Lord Aylesford, two or three years ago.

insured, with some difficulty, in various English and Scotch offices to the tune of \$400,0:0. The medical officers of the companies met at the time in selemu con-clave, and the only dissentients were the medical repre-sentatives of a well-known American office, which reused the risk, and thus has escaped a heavy loss

-In Vermont, while only \$5 of a laboring man's wages are exempt from process, a farmer may hold tens of thousands of dollars' worth of property and never pay a cent of his debts. In a recent case a farmer aid two cents on the dollar, and the courts allowed him o keep ten sheep exempt from attachment, which ware worth \$10,000, while in another case a calf eld to be exempt.

-Mr. Cable expresses calm indifference at reole criticism of his works. He is reported to say: I have noticed that all the criticisms come from the to be taken as competent critics of my tooks in that re-spect. As to their characteristics, the very violence of ruth of the characters as I have drawn them. -The father and mother of Mr. Edmund

Tates, now confined for an indiscretion, were both ad-

nirable artists in their day, as faithful to the old Adelphi,

of which they were for a time lesseen, as John Gilbert and Mme. Poulsi are to Wallack's. They were established favorites and features in all the good old inclo-dramas. The elder Yates had a fine appearance, looking in many parts like a portrait of Velasquez, and excelled n rôles of quiet determination, tempered by tenderness -Mme. Adam, having published in the Nouvelle Revue the well known articles republished as volumes under the titles of "La Societe de Berlin" and "La Societe de Vienna," intends shortly to produce another series of papers, "La Societe de Londres," to be followed by "La Societe de Madrid." The author or authorese of these papers, wrongly supposed to be Mme, Adam herself, remains still a mystery. Mms. Adam, as the principal literary sensation monger of the day, has been somewhat of a fatture. The Nouvelle Revue has never paid, and her recent writings about Austria and

Hungary have been far from successful -Servants are cheap and plenty in Mextoo, and you are pretty sure to have several descendants of the Aztec kings about the house if you hire one, for it is the rule that the whole family accompany the ather or mother who goes out to service. Your cook brings her husband, her children, and pretty nearly all her relations, and they are fed from your table and leep under your roof. The husband may be a shoemaker, or a saloonkeeper, or a hackman, but he lives where his wife works. There are usually rooms enough in the house for them all, and the only food they want is

plenty of beans and what is left from your own table. -A very pretty book is M. Pougin's Dictionnaire du Theatre," recently published in Paris, and there is a pleasant chapter on the hitherto neglected subject of theatrical slang. One learns, for instance, that the French equivalent for our "having a bit of fat." "avoir des cotelettes," that "avoir du chien " is to stage funk. In bygone days, when Charles Kean used to take the company of the Princess's Theatre to per-form before royalty in the Rubens Room at Windows Castle, there was in the outset prevalent a peculiar variety of the "taff" complaint which was known at

She smote him with the shingle
Till she made him thrill and tingle
Because he did not mind his baby brother.
But he scon force this pain
And went singing down the lane.
"A bey's best friend is his mother."

—Boston Courier.